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The chapter on Modern Industry and Morality opens with a summary of the recent advance in governmental ownership of public utilities and suggests that we are being driven toward public ownership of railroads by the incompetency and dishonesty of private management. *Laissez-faire* has in modern times developed a disregard of the manhood, womanhood, and childhood of the workers and a lack of moral responsibility for the consumer. The corporate form results in a lack of scruple on the part of the employer. *Caveat emptor* is more applicable today than ever before. The federal pure food law attests this. It is not big business alone that is industrially immoral; small business is actuated by exactly the same motive for exploitation. For relief we must accept service and not profit as the ideal. To attain that ideal we must look to co-operation and teaching.

The Political and Sectional Influence of the Public Lands, 1828-1842.

By RAYNOR G. WELLINGTON. Boston: Riverside Press, 1914.
8vo, pp. 131. \$1.00.

This volume endeavors to interpret the influence of the vast public domain of the United States on the conflicting economic interests of the Northeast, South, and West. To this end the author traces carefully the courses of the various bills presented in Congress with respect to these lands, noting carefully the particular motive that prompted each proposition and the considerations that determined its fate. Incidentally it becomes clear how the political careers of Clay, Calhoun, and others were affected by the existence of this domain and the issues it called forth.

The North generally stood for distribution of the proceeds of the public lands with the idea secretly in mind that this would aid in the maintenance of a high tariff. The South desired low tariff and the West cheap or free lands. So in the period from 1830 to 1832 we find the South and the West united against the Northeast. The net outcome of conflicting interests was a series of political alliances and bargainings by which the Northeast and South were in 1842 left about where they were in 1830 and the West with permanent pre-emption. An unusually clear setting is given to the history of internal improvements, the independent treasury, and other questions of the period. The author clarifies many points that are frequently obscure to the ordinary reader of American history. The volume grew out of seminar work done in the University of Wisconsin and at Cambridge.

The Deaf: Their Position in Society and the Provision for Their Education in the United States. By HARRY BEST. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1914. 12mo, pp. xviii+340. \$2.00.

This book attempts a comprehensive account of the treatment of the deaf in the United States, their position in society, and the provisions that have

been made for their education. Mr. Best first considers the extent of deafness in the United States, its causes and possible methods of prevention, basing his discussion largely on the returns of the United States census. He goes on to emphasize the fact that the deaf as a class, although socially isolated, are economically independent. Considerably more than half of the volume he gives to an account of the provisions for the education of the deaf in the United States, with a detailed discussion of the organization of the schools in the various states, of their cost to the public, and of the methods of instruction used. Although dedicated "to the deaf of the land and to those who love them," the book is too lacking in life and color to make new friends for that handicapped class, and it impresses one as being hardly authoritative enough to be of great value to those already informed on the subject with which it deals.

Labor Camps in Wisconsin. A Report of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Madison, 1914. Pamphlet, pp. 48.

In compliance with the authority granted it "to publish any contracts of employment which it had reason to believe were unfair or unjust," the Wisconsin Industrial Commission has made public the results of an investigation into living conditions in labor camps throughout the state. Conditions were found to be least bad in the lumber camps and in some others that were not given over to contractors, but where the right to board and lodge the men was contracted out, a large proportion of the men's wages was expended in return for miserably poor food and accommodations. The immediate dangers from disease to the men themselves are most strongly shown by the descriptions of camp conditions, but the ultimate purpose of the report is to reveal the danger to the general public from the spread of disease as the men leave the camps and come to the cities and general hospitals. That such danger is in large part preventable by adequate legislation and inspection is the conclusion of the report, especially in view of the results already attained in Canada, in New York, and in the United States Reclamation Service.

The New Politics. By WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 8vo, pp. 235. \$1.75.

There are grouped together in this volume a number of articles by the late William Garrott Brown, all dealing with the great problems now confronting our country, especially the subtle forces warring against American democracy. The grave dangers ahead, the big tasks at hand, the writer has set forth with singular keenness and lucidity; yet he wills the best and dares to hope for the ultimate triumph of American ideals. An unusual gift of expression will help to preserve these interpretations of the present critical period of American history and to disseminate their spirit of thoughtful patriotism.